

TAXONOMIC STUDY OF THE GENUS *ULOMA* DEJEAN FROM GUANGXI IN CHINA (COLEOPTERA, TENEBRIONIDAE, ULOMINI)

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Abstract The paper deals with *Uloma* Dejean, 1821 of Guangxi in China. Four new species *U. longolineata* sp. nov., *U. integrimargina* sp. nov., *U. contortimargina* sp. nov. and *U. zhengi* sp. nov. are described. A known Indonesia species, *Uloma contracta* Fairmaire, 1882 is recorded from China for the first time. Key to species of *Uloma* Dejean known from Guangxi is provided. The type specimens are preserved in the Museum of Hebei University, except indicated specially.

Key words Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, *Uloma*, new species, new record species, China.

The genus *Uloma* was erected by Dejean (1821) for *Tenebrio culinaris* (Linnaeus, 1758). Up to the present, it is known about 200 species of the genus in the world. In our continuous research of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in China, we found five strange *Uloma*-species, in which four are absolutely new to science and the remaining one is known but newly recorded species from China. The type specimens are preserved in the Museum of Hebei University, except indicated specially.

Uloma Dejean, 1821

Uloma Dejean, 1821: 136; Jacquelin, 1854: 301-302; Seidlitz, 1893: 593-597; Gebien, 1912: 358; Masumoto et al., 1986: 17-43. Type-species: *Tenebrio culinaris* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Diagnosis. Clypeus linearly truncate or emarginated in front, with distinct front-clypeal groove; mentum diverse in shape, smooth or depressed, and with hair-rings in several species; antennae short, gradually widened and flat to apex, terminal segment ovoid, semispherical or global; pronotum foursquare or transverse, sides widely margined, and basal border bisinuate; protibia flat, gradually widened to apex, dentate at outer border.

Key to species of *Uloma* Dejean known from Guangxi

- 1 Antennae with several segments prominent to inner border 2
 Antennae normal, without segments prominent 4
- 2 Antennae with at least 2 segments prominent to inner border 3
 Antennae with only one segment prominent; mentum subhexagonal, with cordate elevation in middle, without hair
 *U. minuta* Liu et Ren, 2007
- 3 Posternum arched in middle, with short yellow hair in two rows
 *U. metogana* Ren et Yin, 2004
 Posternum without hair *U. intricornicula* Liu et Ren, 2007
- 4 Antennae with several segments sublinearly truncate and longitudinally grooved at inner sides *U. longolineata* sp. nov.
 Antennae without segments longitudinally grooved 5
- 5 Ligula with dense and short hair 6
 Ligula without dense hair 7
- 6 Protibia with big and obtuse teeth at outer border; basal segment of metatarsus equal to terminal segment in length

- *U. castanea* Ren et Liu, 2004
 Protibia with sharp teeth at outer border; basal segment of metatarsus longer than terminal segment; anal segment of female grooved
 *U. excisa* Gebien, 1913
- 7 Mentum with hair arranged in a pair of half circles; 3rd segment of protarsus with a lobed protuberance
 *U. polita* (Wiedemann, 1821)
 Mentum without hair 8
- 8 Pronotum without excavation; front angles obtuse, hind angles broadly obtuse *U. contracta* Fairmaire, 1882
 Pronotum with excavation 9
- 9 Front border of pronotum with complete margin
 *U. integrimargina* sp. nov.
 Front border of pronotum with incomplete margin 10
- 10 Antero-median excavation with two pairs of processes; mentum strongly rising as leaf-roller form at both sides
 *U. contortimargina* sp. nov.
 Antero-median excavation with only one pair of processes; mentum subcordate, not rising; outer border of protibia with 9 or 10 undulant small teeth *U. zhengi* sp. nov.

1 *Uloma longolineata* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-11, 52-53)

Male. Body strong, oblong, relatively strongly shining; darkish red-brown, antennae, mouthparts and legs slightly lighter in color. Head transversely elliptic, indistinctly grooved in broad U-shape; labrum transversely trapeziform, produced at front border, sparsely and finely punctate; clypeus feebly emarginated in anterior border, rather flat, densely and large punctate; front-clypeal groove indistinct; anterior genae feebly convex with dense and fine punctures, arcuately extended to sides, posterior genae reduced; eyes relatively transverse, with 2-3 facets at narrowest point in lateral view; frons flat anteriorly, but slightly convex between eyes with coarse punctures; mentum subhexagonal, emarginate at anterior border, flat in middle with scarce punctures but distinct transverse wrinkles, strongly rising anteriorly at both sides, and with a deep groove respectively at posterior sides; ligula approximately water caltrop-like, depressed in middle with sparse and long hair; maxillary palpus with

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subsecuriform terminal segment. Antennae reaching basal half of pronotum; 3rd subquadrate; 4th wider than its length; 5th to 10th segment gradually widened; 5th to 9th with several long grooves at each inner sides; 9th and 10th extremely transverse; terminal segment semispherical; relative length (width) of each segment from 2nd to 11th: 6.0 (9.0), 9.0 (10.0), 6.0 (10.0), 6.0 (13.0), 7.0 (13.0), 7.0 (16.0), 7.0 (18.0), 7.0 (21.0), 8.0 (20.0), 11.0 (19.0). Pronotum transverse, about 1.38 times as broad as long, widest at basal 2/3; front border deeply emarginate with narrow but complete margin; sides arcuate, broadly margined, extremely narrowed forward and slightly to rear from the widest point; basal border feebly bisinuate; front angles near rectangular, hind angles obtuse; antero-median excavation semicircular and deep, covered with dense and fine punctures, and lying a pair of indistinct processes in posterior border; disc sparsely punctate, the punctures becoming gradually closer toward both sides. Scutellum subcordate, sparsely and finely punctate. Elytra distinctly punctato-striate, the punctures in striae large, intervals nearly flat, densely and finely punctate with several transverse wrinkles, lateral margins visible only at humeri in dorsal view. Propleuron longitudinally wrinkled with large punctures. Posternum coarsely punctate, posternal process with coarse and transverse wrinkles, smoothly descendant at apex. Protibia gradually widened to apex, inner border slightly curved, emarginate at base, with a row of sparse and short hair, protibia distinctly produced to inner apex; outer border bearing 9 or 10 slightly round teeth at apical half; dorsal surface smooth, with sparse

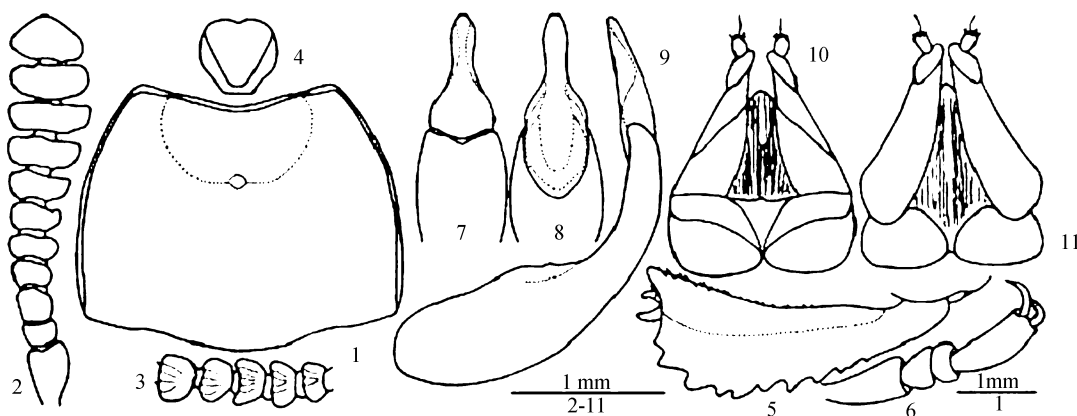
and fine punctures; ventral surface with a row of 6 or 7 small teeth. Mesotibia coarse, dentate at outer border. Metatibia smooth at outer border, relative length of 1st to 4th segment of metatarsus from base to apex: 23.0, 8.0, 6.0, 24.0, basal segment slightly shorter than terminal segment. Aedeagus linearly truncate at apex in dorsal view, longitudinally and deeply grooved in ventral view and slightly curved in lateral view; parameres broad at base, narrowly emarginate in middle, suddenly expanded to apex then narrowed again.

Female. Antennae normal; pronotum without excavation; protibia not produced to inner apex; genital armatures of ovipositor bearing a long sensorial hair respectively and some short hair at base.

Body length 9.0-9.5 mm, width 4.0 mm.

Holotype, Langping (1 200 m alt.), Tianlin (24.31°N, 106.24°E), Guangxi, 30 May 2002, collected by YANG Xiu-Juan. Paratypes 1, 1, same data as holotype; 1, Jiudongping (alt. 1 200-1 300 m), Tianlin (24.31°N, 106.24°E), Guangxi, 27 May 2002, collected by YANG Xiu-Juan; 3, 1, Langping, Tianlin (24.31°N, 106.24°E), Guangxi, 28 May 2002, collected by YANG Xiu-Juan; 1, Langping, Tianlin (24.31°N, 106.24°E), Guangxi, 1 June 2002, collected by YANG Xiu-Juan; 1, Hongtan, Longsheng (25.78°N, 110.02°E), Guangxi, 17 Oct. 2005, collected by WANG Ji-Liang and GAO Chao.

Diagnosis. The new species can be distinguished from *U. fukiensis* Kaszab, 1954 by the following

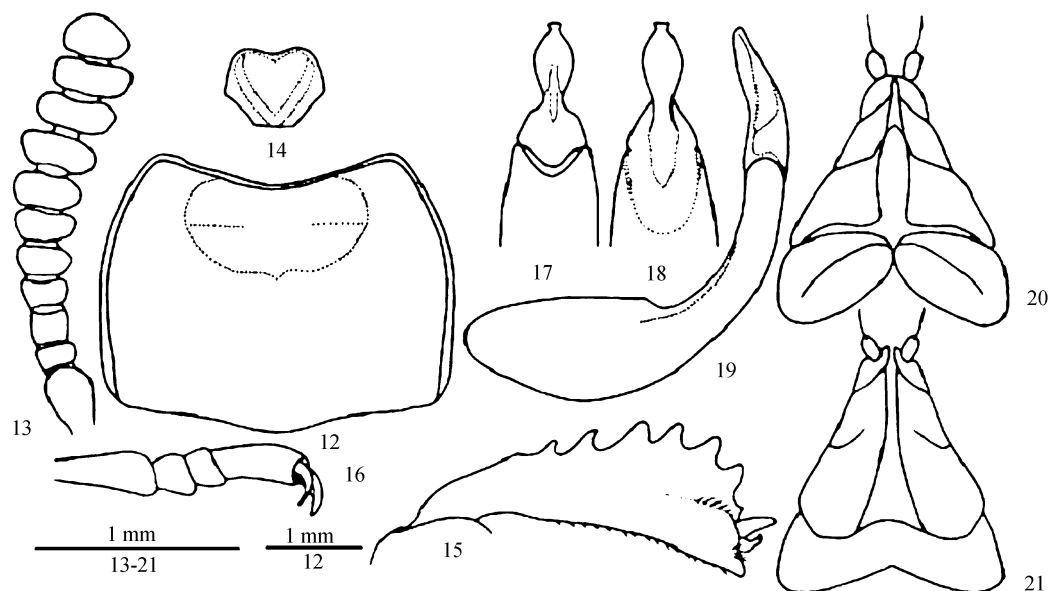


Figs. 1-11. *Uloma longilineata* sp. nov. 1. Pronotum. 2. Antenna. 3. 5th-9th segments of antenna in lateral view. 4. Mentum. 5. Protibia. 6. Metatarsus. 7. Apical aedeagus in dorsal view. 8. Apical aedeagus in ventral view. 9. Aedeagus in lateral view. 10. Stylus in dorsal view. 11. Stylus in ventral view.

characters: ligula approximately water caltrop-like; antennae with several long grooves at each inner sides from 5th to 9th segment; basal segment of metatarsus slightly shorter than terminal segment; parameres broad at base, narrowly emarginate in middle, suddenly expanded to apex then narrowed again; pronotum with complete margins in front border.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Latin word "longus" (long) and "lineatus" (lineation), and with combination of the feminine suffix "-a", which refers to 5th to 9th segment of antennae with several longish grooves at inner sides.

2 *Uloma integrimargina* sp. nov. (Figs. 12-21, 54-55)



Figs. 12-21. *Uloma integrimargina* sp. nov. 12. Pronotum. 13. Antenna. 14. Mentum. 15. Protibia. 16. Metatarsus. 17. Apical aedeagus in dorsal view. 18. Apical aedeagus in ventral view. 19. Aedeagus in lateral view. 20. Stylus in dorsal view. 21. Stylus in ventral view.

Male. Body medium in size, oblong, and arched, strongly shining; brown black, antennae, mouthparts and legs reddish brown. Head transverse, distinctly grooved in wide U-shape; labrum transversely oval, arcuately produced at front border, with coarse and fine punctures; clypeus sublinearly truncate in anterior border, and finely punctate; front-clypeal groove distinct; anterior genae elevated with coarse and fine punctures, sides slightly extended, posterior genae reduced; eyes relatively transverse, with 3-4 facets at narrowest point in lateral view; frons flat anteriorly, densely and large punctate, but convex between eyes, where punctures coarse and different in size; mentum subhexagonal, produced in anterior border, with V-shaped elevation in middle and a deep groove at each sides, irregularly punctate; ligula approximately water caltrop-like, depressed in middle with sparse and long hair; maxillary palpus with subknife-shaped terminal segment. Antennae reaching basal half of pronotum; 3rd subquadrate, and 4th wider than its length, 5th to 10th segment gradually widened; 9th and 10th extremely transverse, near rectangular, terminal segment semispherical, relative length (width) of each segment from 2nd to 11th: 5.0 (8.0), 7.0 (8.0), 5.0 (10.0), 6.0 (11.0), 7.0 (13.0), 7.0 (15.0), 7.0 (16.0), 7.0 (17.0), 7.0 (17.0), 9.0 (14.0). Pronotum transverse, about 1.41 times as broad as long, widest at middle; front border deeply emarginated with narrow but complete margin; sides arcuate, widely margined, strongly narrowed forward and gently to rear from the widest point; basal border bisinuate; front angles near rectangular, hind angles obtuse; antero-median excavation semicircular, covered with dense and large

punctures, and lying a vague and transverse groove at both sides separately; disc relatively sparsely punctate, the punctures becoming gradually closer toward both sides. Scutellum subcordate, with sparse and fine punctures. Elytra distinctly punctato-striate, the punctures in striae large, intervals nearly flat, and convex to apex gradually, sparsely and finely punctate with several transverse wrinkles, lateral margins visible only at base in dorsal view. Propleuron longitudinally wrinkled with large punctures. Posternum coarsely punctate, posternal process smoothly descendant at apex, with fine punctures and wrinkles. Protibia gradually widened to apex, inner border feebly curved, emarginate at base, with a row of sparse and short hair, protibia obviously produced to inner apex; outer border bearing 7 or 8 large and sharp teeth; dorsal surface relatively smooth, and irregularly punctate; ventral surface with a row of 6 or 7 small teeth. Mesotibia coarse, and dentate at outer border.

Metatibia smooth at outer border, relative length of 1st to 4th segment of metatarsus from base to apex: 22.0, 8.0, 7.0, 21.0, basal segment almost equal to terminal segment in length. Aedeagus linearly truncate at apex in dorsal view, longitudinally grooved in ventral view, and curved in lateral view; parameres relatively wide, slender to apex gradually, suddenly swelled as sphericity, and then reduced, with a longitudinal and shallow groove in middle.

Female. Pronotum without excavation at apex; protibia not produced to inner apex; genital armatures of ovipositor bearing a long sensorial hair respectively.

Body length 9.5 mm, width 4.0 mm.

Holotype, Defu (1440 m alt.), Napo

(23.42°N, 105.85°E), Guangxi, 6 Apr. 1998, collected by LI Tian-Shan. Paratype 1, same data as holotype. The holotype specimen is deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

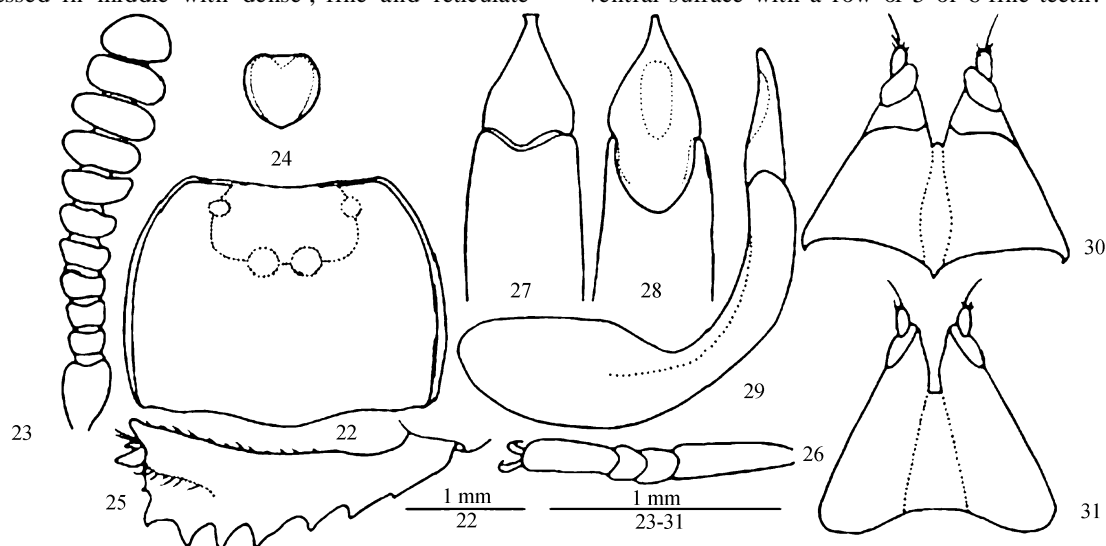
Diagnosis. The new species can be distinguished from *U. tsugae* Masumoto, 1982 by the following characters: pronotum completely margined in front border; pronotum without process in posterior portion and sides of antero-median excavation; body brown black; maxillary palpus with subknife-shaped terminal segment; basal segment of metatarsus almost equal to terminal segment in length.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Latin word “*integra*” (integrated) and “*marginis*” (margin), and with combination of the feminine suffix “-a”, which refers to pronotum completely margined in front border.

3 *Uloma contortimargina* sp. nov. (Figs. 22-31, 56-57)

Male. Body medium in size, oblong, relatively strongly shining; darkish red-brown, antennae, mouthparts, legs and ventral surface lighter in color. Head transversely oval, distinctly grooved Y-shape; labrum transverse, produced in anterior border, densely and finely punctate; clypeus sublinearly truncate in anterior border, weakly elevated with dense and fine punctures; front-clypeal groove distinct; anterior genae elevated with coarse and fine punctures, sides feebly arcuate, posterior genae reduced; eyes relatively transverse, with 3-4 facets at narrowest point in lateral view; frons rather flat, sparsely and largely punctate; mentum subcordate, deeply emarginate at anterior border, strongly rising as leaf-roller form at both sides, and depressed in middle with dense, fine and reticulate

microsculptures; ligula approximately water caltrop-like, depressed in middle with sparse and long hair; maxillary palpus with subknife-shaped terminal segment. Antennae short and thick, reaching basal 2/3 of pronotum; 3rd almost equal to 4th in length; 5th to 10th segment gradually widened; 7th to 10th extremely transverse; terminal segment semispherical; relative length (width) of each segment from 2nd to 11th: 4.0 (7.0), 5.0 (7.0), 5.0 (8.0), 4.0 (9.0), 5.0 (10.0), 6.0 (13.0), 6.0 (15.0), 7.0 (16.0), 7.0 (15.0), 9.0 (13.0). Pronotum transverse, about 1.34 times as broad as long, widest at basal 3/5; front border emarginated, with narrow margin, which interrupted in middle; sides arcuate, widely margined, strongly narrowed forward but feebly to rear from the widest point; basal border bisinuate; front angles slightly prominent, hind angles roundly obtuse; antero-median excavation semicircular, covered with dense punctures, and lying a pair of processes respectively in posterior border and sides; disc sparsely and finely punctate, the punctures becoming gradually closer toward both sides. Scutellum triangular with sparse and small punctures. Elytra distinctly punctato-striate, the punctures in striae large and coarse, intervals feebly convex, densely and finely punctate with several transverse wrinkles, lateral margins visible only at humeri in dorsal view. Propleuron longitudinally wrinkled with large punctures. Posternum coarsely punctate, posternal process smoothly descendant at apex, and densely irregularly punctate and wrinkled. Protibia gradually widened to apex, inner border feebly curved, deeply emarginate at base, with a row of sparse and short hair, protibia distinctly produced to inner apex; outer border bearing 7 or 8 large and sharp teeth; dorsal surface relatively smooth, with some irregular punctures; ventral surface with a row of 5 or 6 fine teeth. Mesotibia



Figs. 22-31. *Uloma contortimargina* sp. nov. 22. Pronotum. 23. Antenna. 24. Mentum. 25. Protibia. 26. Metatarsus. 27. Apical aedeagus in dorsal view. 28. Apical aedeagus in ventral view. 29. Aedeagus in lateral view. 30. Stylus in dorsal view. 31. Stylus in ventral view.

coarse, and densely dentate at outer border. Metatibia smooth at outer border, relative length of 1st to 4th segment of metatarsus from base to apex: 22.0, 6.0, 5.0, 18.0, basal segment obviously longer than terminal segment. Aedeagus spiculate at apex in dorsal view, vaguely and longitudinally grooved in middle in ventral view, and curved in lateral view; parameres wide at base, gradually converged to apex and then suddenly narrowed.

Female. Pronotum without antero-median excavation anteriorly; protibia not produced to inner apex; mentum convex in V-shape in middle; genital armatures of ovipositor bearing a long sensorial hair respectively.

Body length 8.0-8.5 mm, width 3.0-3.5 mm.

Holotype, Pinglongshan (350-500 m alt.), Shangsi (22.16°N, 107.98°E), Guangxi, 6 Apr. 2002, collected by SHI Ai-Min. Paratypes 2, 4, same data as holotype; 1, Fulong (200 m alt.), Fangcheng (21.78°N, 108.35°E), Guangxi, 23 May 1999, collected by LI Wen-Zhu, this specimen is deposited in the the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

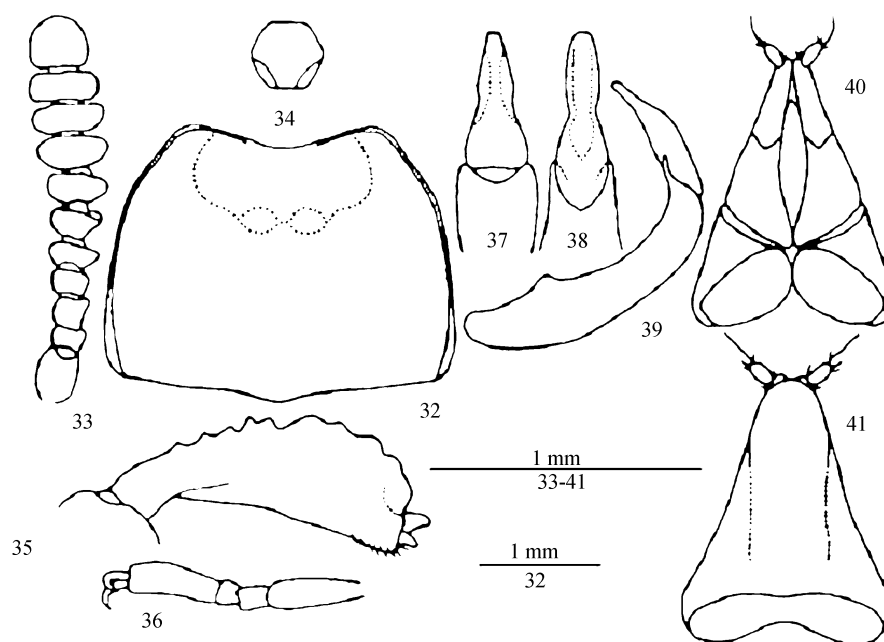
Diagnosis. The new species can be distinguished from *U. excisa* Gebien, 1913 by the following characters: 3rd segment of antennae almost equal to 4th in length; ligula just bearing some long hair; scutellum triangular; parameres not parallel at sides of apex, but extremely shrunk, spiculate at apex; anal segment of female without groove.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the

Latin word "contortus" (contorted) and "marginis" (margin), and with combination of the feminine suffix "-a", which refers to mentum strongly rising as leaf-roller form at sides.

4 *Uloma zhengi* sp. nov. (Figs. 32-41, 58-59)

Male. Body small, oval, feebly arched, strongly shining; brown black, antennae, mouthparts, legs and ventral surface reddish brown. Head relatively transverse, distinctly grooved in broad Y-shape; labrum transversely trapeziform, with dense and coarse punctures, arcuate at front border; clypeus linearly truncate in anterior border, coarsely and finely punctate; front-clypeal groove distinct; anterior genae feebly elevated with fine punctures, sides slightly arcuate, posterior genae reduced; eyes relatively transverse, with 4-5 facets at narrowest point in lateral view; frons weakly dented between eyes, largely punctate in middle, and the punctures becoming smaller to sides; mentum subcordate, linearly truncate at anterior border, almost flat in middle with coarse punctures, depressed at base, and with a deep groove at each side; ligula approximately water caltrop-like, depressed and coarsely in middle with short hair; maxillary palpus with subknife-shaped terminal segment. Antennae reaching basal 2/3 of pronotum; 2nd short and subquadrate; 3rd longer than its width; 4th also short; 5th to 10th segment gradually widened; 9th and 10th extremely transverse, near rectangular; terminal segment much longer, subspherical, but linearly truncate at base; relative length (width) of each segment from 2nd to 11th: 4.0 (5.0),



Figs. 32-41. *Uloma zhengi* sp. nov. 32. Pronotum. 33. Antenna. 34. Mentum. 35. Protibia. 36. Metatarsus. 37. Apical aedeagus in dorsal view. 38. Apical aedeagus in ventral view. 39. Aedeagus in lateral view. 40. Stylus in dorsal view. 41. Stylus in ventral view.

5.0 (5.0), 4.0 (6.0), 4.0 (8.0), 4.0 (8.0), 5.0 (10.0), 5.0 (11.0), 4.0 (11.0), 5.0 (11.0), 9.0 (9.0). Pronotum convex, relatively transverse, about 1.36 times as broad as long, widest at basal 1/2; front border deeply emarginated, with narrow margin, which getting vague in middle; sides arcuate, with narrow and thick margin, extremely narrowed forward but feebly to rear from the widest point; basal border bisinuate; front angles near rectangular, hind angles obtuse; antero-median excavation semicircular, covered with dense and large punctures, and lying a pair of indistinct processes in hind border; disc with large and sparse punctures, the punctures becoming gradually closer and smaller toward both sides. Scutellum subcordate, rather densely and finely punctate. Elytra distinctly punctato-striate, the punctures in striae large, intervals feebly convex, densely and finely punctate with several transverse wrinkles, lateral margins visible only at humeri in dorsal view. Propleuron longitudinally wrinkled with coarse punctures. Posternum large punctate, posternal process smoothly descendant at apex, with sparse and fine punctures, but the punctures becoming coarser to apex. Protibia gradually widened to apex, inner border feebly curved, emarginate at base, with some short hair only at apex, protibia indistinctly produced to inner apex; outer border bearing 9 or 10 undulant small teeth; dorsal surface relatively smooth, irregularly punctate; ventral surface with a row of 5 or 6 irregular and fine teeth. Mesotibia coarse, and coarsely dentate at outer border. Metatibia relatively smooth at outer border, relative length of 1st to 4th segment of metatarsus from base to

apex: 16.0, 5.0, 4.0, 15.0, basal segment similarly equal to terminal segment in length. Aedeagus linearly truncate at apex in dorsal view, longitudinally grooved in ventral view, and slightly curved in lateral view; parameres wide at base, gradually converged to apex, subparallel at sides in middle, and then narrowed again to apex.

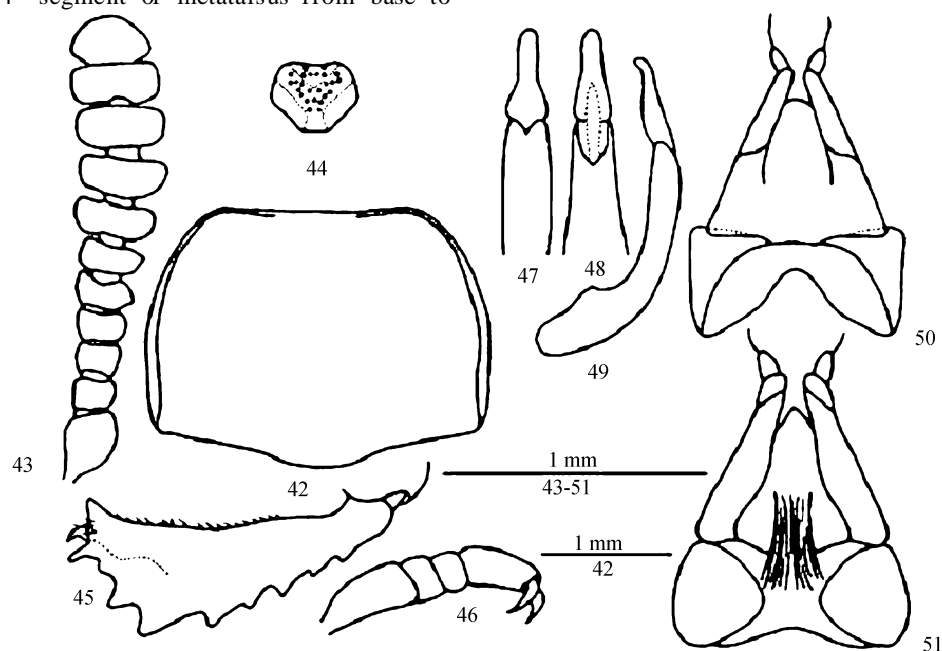
Female. Pronotum without antero-median excavation anteriorly; front-clypeal groove indistinct; mentum subcordate, broadly margined in anterior border, elevated in middle with coarse punctures, and deeply grooved at both sides; protibia with slightly sharp teeth at outer border; genital armatures of ovipositor bearing a long sensorial hair respectively.

Body length 7.5 mm, width 3.0-3.5 mm.

Holotype, Nanchao, Leye County (24.78°N, 106.56°E), Guangxi, 26 July 2004, collected by YU Yang and GAO Chao. Paratypes 1, Ranjiang, Leye County (24.78°N, 106.56°E), Guangxi, 25 July 2004, collected by YU Yang and GAO Chao; 6, Yachang Foresty, Leye County (24.78°N, 106.56°E), Guangxi, 24 July 2004, collected by YU Yang and GAO Chao.

Diagnosis. The new species can be distinguished from *U. excisa* Gebien, 1913 by the following characters: antero-median excavation with a pair of indistinct processes in hind border; mentum subcordate, almost flat in middle with coarse and large punctures; ligula with scarce hair; scutellum cordate; anal segment of female without groove.

Etymology. The new species is named in honor of



Figs. 42-51. *Uloma contracta* Fairmaire, 1882. 42. Pronotum. 43. Antenna. 44. Mentum. 45. Protibia. 46. Metatarsus. 47. Apical aedeagus in dorsal view. 48. Apical aedeagus in ventral view. 49. Aedeagus in lateral view. 50. Stylus in dorsal view. 51. Stylus in ventral view.

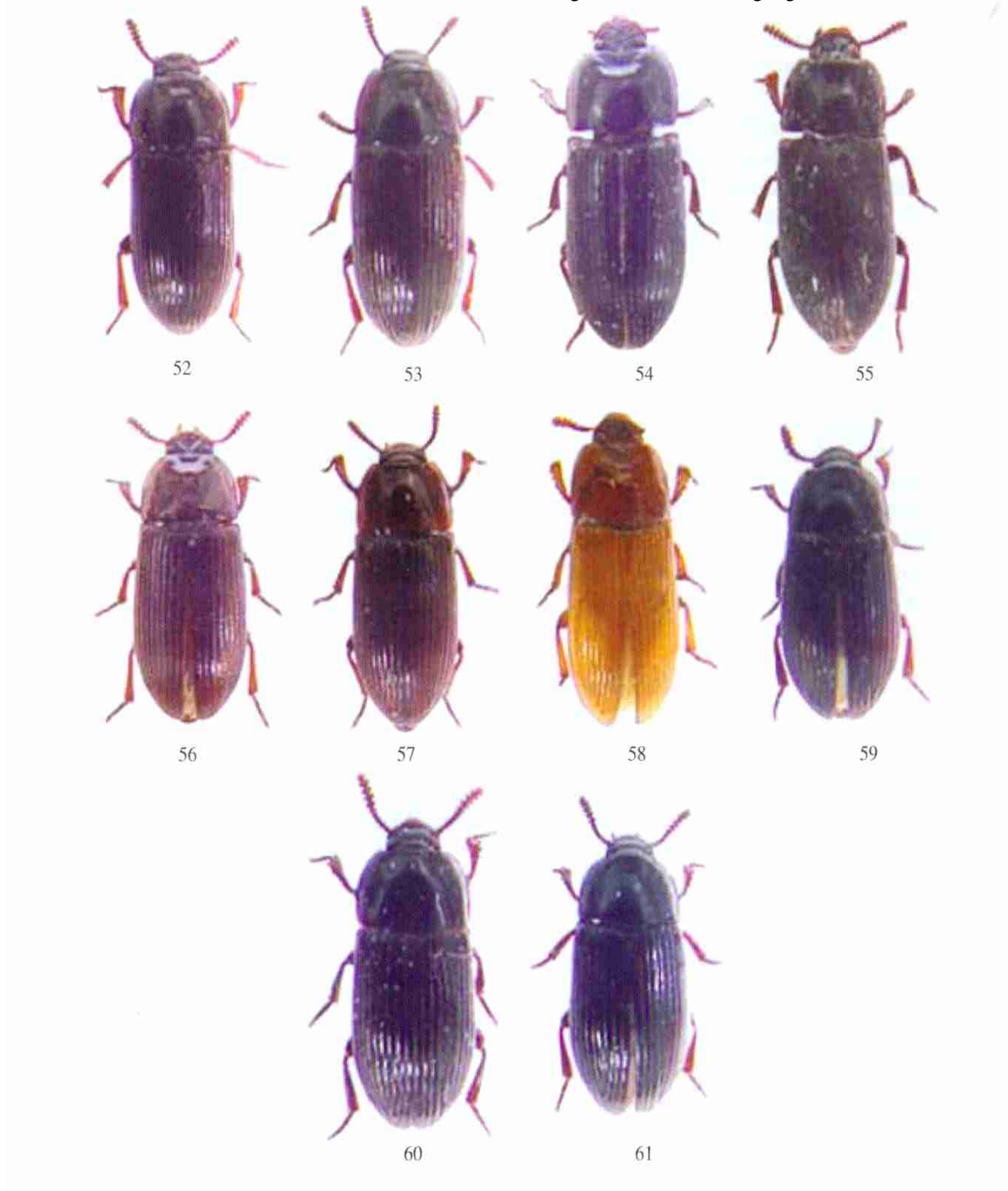
Prof. ZHENG Zhe-Min, who is a famous entomologist.

5 *Uloma contracta* Fairmaire, 1882 New record to China (Figs. 42-51, 60-61)

Fairmaire, 1882: 226-227.

Material examined. 1 ♂, Defu (1 440 m alt.), Napo (23.42°N, 105.85°E), Guangxi, 4 Apr. 1998, collected by QIAO Ge-Xia; 1 ♂, Defu (1 350 m alt.), Napo (23.42°N, 105.85°E), Guangxi, 19 June 2000,

collected by CHEN Jun; 1 ♂, Beidou (550 m alt.), Napo (23.42°N, 105.85°E), Guangxi, 10 Apr. 1998, collected by LI Wen-Zhu; 1 ♂, Fulong (200 m alt.), Fangcheng (21.78°N, 108.35°E), Guangxi, 23 May 1999, collected by ZHANG Yan-Zhou; the specimens above are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. 1 ♂, Jianfengling (18.38°N, 108.61°E), Hainan, 1 July 1981, collected by OU Yang; 1 ♂, Jianfengling (18.38°N, 108.61°E),



Figs. 52-61. Four new species and one new record species of the genus *Uloma* Dejean, 1821. 52-53. *U. longilineata* sp. nov., . 54-55. *U. integrimargina* sp. nov., . 56-57. *U. contortimargina* sp. nov., . 58-59. *U. zhengi* sp. nov., . 60-61. *U. contracta* Fairmaire, 1882, .

Hainan, 22 Oct. 1983, collected by WU Shao-Hua; the two specimens are deposited in the Institute of Entomology of Sun Yat-Sen University. 1, Defu (1 350 m alt.), Napo (23.42°N, 105.85°E), Guangxi, 18 June 2000, collected by ZHU Chao-Dong; 1, Longshengli (25.78°N, 110.02°E, 1 000 m alt.), Guangxi, 23 June 1984, collected by LI Jun; 1, Hehua Village, Tengchong (25.01°N, 98.51°E), Yunnan, 13 May 2004, collected by YANG Xiu-Juan and LIU Yu-Shuang.

Distribution. China (Guangxi, Hainan, Yunnan); Indonesia.

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广西齿甲属分类研究 (鞘翅目, 拟步甲科, 齿甲族)*

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摘要 对中国广西的齿甲属 *Uloma* Dejean 进行了分类整理, 给出已知种检索表, 描述 4 新种和 1 中国新纪录种, 模式标本除特别注明保存地外, 其余均保存于河北大学博物馆。

1 长凹齿甲, 新种 *U. longolineata* sp. nov. (图 1~11, 52~53)

正模, 广西田林浪平乡 (1 200 m), 2002-05-30, 杨秀娟采。副模 1, 1, 记录同正模; 1, 广西田林九洞坪 (1 200-1 300 m), 2002-05-27, 杨秀娟采; 3, 1, 广西田林浪平, 2002-05-28, 杨秀娟采; 1, 广西田林浪平乡, 2002-06-01, 杨秀娟采; 1, 广西龙胜红滩, 2005-10-17, 王继良, 高超采。

新种与福建齿甲 *Uloma fukiensis* Kaszab, 1954 相似, 可由下列特征与之区别: 唇舌近菱形; 触角第 5~9 节内侧各具纵沟; 后足第 1 跗节略短于末节; 雄性阳基侧突基部宽阔, 中部窄凹, 向端部突然膨大后再变细, 顶端平直; 前胸背板前缘饰边完整。

词源: 种名由拉丁词 “longus” (长的) + 拉丁词 “lineatus” (条痕) 变化词尾组合而成, 意指该虫的触角第 5~9 节内侧具多条纵凹沟。

2 全边齿甲, 新种 *U. integrimargina* sp. nov. (图 12~21, 54~55)

正模, 广西那坡德孚 (1 440 m), 1998-04-06, 黎天山采。副模 1, 记录同正模。正模保存于中国科学院动物研究所标本馆。

新种与深色齿甲 *Uloma tsugae* Masumoto, 1982 相似, 可由下列特征与之区别: 前胸背板前缘饰边完整; 前胸背板前端凹口的边缘无突起; 体棕黑色; 下颚须末节近刀状; 后足第 1、4 跗节近相等。

词源: 种名由拉丁词 “integra” (完整的) + 拉丁词 “marginis” (边, 缘) 变化词尾组合而成, 意指该虫的前胸背板前缘饰边完整。

3 卷边齿甲, 新种 *U. contortimargina* sp. nov. (图 22~31, 56~57)

正模, 广西上思平龙山 (350-500 m), 2002-04-06, 石爱民采。副模 2, 4, 记录同正模; 1, 广西防城扶隆 (200 m), 1999-05-23, 李文柱采, 此标本存于中国科学院动物研究所标本馆。

新种与四突齿甲 *Uloma excisa* Gebien, 1913 相似, 可由下

列特征与之区别：触角第3、4节近相等；唇舌仅具少量细长毛；小盾片三角形；雄性阳基侧突端半部不平行，极度收缩，端部尖；雌性末腹节端内侧无沟。

词源：种名由拉丁词“*contortus*”（卷的，弯曲的）+拉丁词“*marginis*”（边，缘）变化词尾组合而成，意指该虫的颏侧缘强烈向上卷起呈卷叶状。

4 郑氏齿甲，新种 *U. zhengi* sp. nov. (图 32~41, 58~59)

正模，广西乐业南朝，2004-07-26，于洋，高超采。副模1，广西乐业县然降，2004-07-25，于洋，高超采；6，广西乐业雅长林场，2004-07-24，于洋，高超采。

新种与四突齿甲 *Uloma excisa* Gebien, 1913 相似，可由下列特征与之区别：前胸背板凹仅1对不明显的突起位于后缘；颏近心形，中部几乎完全扁平，布粗糙大刻点；唇舌几乎无毛；小盾片心形；雌性末腹片无边。

关键词 鞘翅目，拟步甲科，齿甲属，新种，新纪录种，中国。
中图分类号 Q969.498.2

词源：种名取自著名昆虫分类学家郑哲民教授的姓氏。

5 窄齿甲 *U. contracta* Fairmaire, 1882 中国新纪录 (图 42~51, 60~61)

检视标本：1，广西那坡德孚(1440 m), 1998-04-04, 乔格侠采；1，广西那坡德孚(1350 m), 2000-06-19, 陈军采；1，广西那坡北斗(550 m), 1998-04-10, 李文柱采；1，广西防城扶隆(200 m), 1999-05-23, 张彦周采；以上标本存于中国科学院动物研究所标本馆。1，海南尖峰岭天池，1981-07-01, 欧阳采；1，海南尖峰岭，1983-10-22, 吴少华采；此二者保存于中山大学昆虫学研究所标本馆。1，广西那坡德孚(1350 m), 2000-06-18, 朱朝东采；1，广西龙胜里路灯下(1000 m), 1984-06-23, 黎军采；1，云南腾冲荷花乡，2004-05-13, 杨秀娟，刘玉双采。

分布：中国（广西，海南，云南）；印度尼西亚。